

AMERICAN WOMEN UNDER FIRE AT VERA CRUZ; MAROONED IN HOTEL AS FIGHTING GOES ON

Complete Story of the Second Day's
Battle at Vera Cruz Graphically
Told by The World Man
on the Spot.

FIRST REAL RESISTANCE.
COMES AT NAVAL COLLEGE.

Shells From Warships Rout Federals.
There—Only Force Left Is
Prison Garrison.

BY ROBERT H. MURRAY.
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VERA CRUZ, April 23.—Until Lieut.-Commander Buchanan's men occupied the Cathedral Plaza in force yesterday nearly fifty Americans were penned up in the Hotel Dilegencia's Annex on short rations, while on the roof above them a hundred Mexican soldiers fired almost continually at the invaders and citizens alike. The Americans were marooned twenty-four hours. Their experience, while exciting, was not serious. None were injured, although bullets from the rifles of marines and blue-jackets and shots from machine guns struck the building in showers, breaking windows, but not penetrating the thick walls.

One bullet tore a hole in the hand satchel borne by a woman as she was transferring her baggage from an outside to an inside room. That was the nearest approach to a casualty that menaced any non-combatants in the hotel.

A number of Mexicans of the better class also took refuge there and fraternized with the Americans while the fighting was going on. Two American women, Mrs. Harry Archer and Mrs. Mary Crow, both of Mexico City, who have had experience in nursing, worked all yesterday and last night caring for Federal wounded. Several soldiers were killed on the roof and a score wounded, the latter including the lieutenant in command.

Among the Americans in the hotel were Mrs. Charles R. Hudson, wife of the vice-president of the Mexican National Railways; Thomas J. Ryder, manager of the Cowdry oil interests in Mexico, and his wife, and Dr. Tozzer of Harvard University and his wife, who have been in the country all winter pursuing archaeological investigations for the university in the vicinity of Mexico City.

The Dilegencia Hotel proper and its annex occupy adjoining corners of the Cathedral Plaza. The annex is a two-story stone building, more substantial and much better adapted for refuge purposes than the hotel itself, which is of wood. When it became evident that resistance was to be made by the Mexicans all guests at the hotel removed to the annex. Mrs. Hudson tells this story:

"At noon Federal soldiers took possession of the hotel and posted a guard in the hallway and in the street level corridors, stationing the main force on the roof. The lieutenant in command was courteous and did his best to assure us that no harm would come to us through his men. In justice to him, I must say he kept his word. We were not molested or subjected to any unpleasant treatment whatever."

REFUGEES NURSE THE WOUNDED.

"Before the firing began we all got out of rooms facing the plaza and the side street and settled ourselves as comfortably as possible in inside rooms where there was not the slightest possibility of bullets reaching us. The only contingency we really feared was that warships might be compelled to shell the city, but even in that case we felt certain Admiral Fletcher would not allow the fire to be directed toward the hotel, as he knew many foreigners were there."

"Firing from the roof was almost continuous the whole day. As the wounded were carried down they were given what aid was possible in a hospital extemporized in the entrance hall on the ground floor."

"If there were any heroines among the American women Mrs. Archer and Mrs. Crow were such. They took charge of the wounded among the Mexicans, who had no hospital service or doctors, and looked after them continuously until this morning. The rest of us did what we could, but that did not amount to anything. Those two did all."

"After dark firing from the roof slackened and everything was quiet until about 11 o'clock, when a column of the Mexican army arrived with orders from Gen. Maas. He told the Federals to evacuate the hotel. This was more than half drunk."

"The first thing he did when he entered the hotel was to demand a bottle of cognac, and when the clerk insisted there was none in the hotel the colonel struck him. Some say he shot at the man."

"Nearly all the Federals left in the wake of the colonel, but some remained until Lieut. Badger and the blue-jackets took possession of the hotel about noon yesterday."

"The Federals who had not fled were made prisoners. Americans were forced to break down a door to get into the hotel, and this gave us almost the worst scare we had had. During the night we were aroused by three men on horseback, who rode up to the entrance asking for cognac. When they received no response they discharged their rifles several times through the door and then rode away. They must have been looking for they had yards of silk wound fantastically about their bodies and mounds. They said they were prisoners taken from San Juan de Ulloa and that they had been put into the army by Maas."

Several women bought bottled water for Badger's men, who were under orders not to drink city water for fear it might be poisoned. Their hot work since morning in narrow streets under the sun had dissipated the contents of their canteens. Half the Americans in the hotel went aboard the Esperanza later in the day. The rest remained ashore."

MAAS AND "ARMY" JUST WAITING.

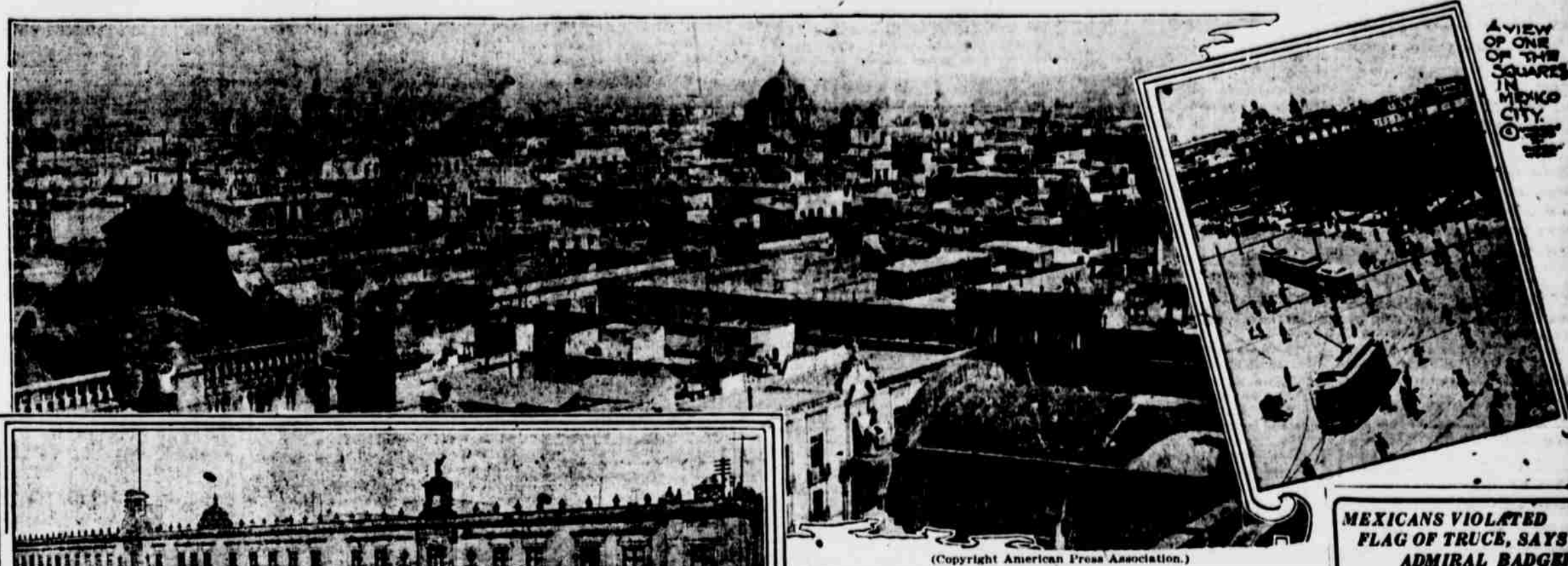
Gen. Gustavo Maas, commandant of the Federal garrison here when the city was seized, is variously reported at Tejeria, a small station eight miles out on the line of the Mexican Railway, or retreating westward with the remnants of his forces. One rumor is that he is massing troops from Orizaba and Puebla Cordoba to attempt the retaking of the city.

No confirmation of this report is obtainable. The most reliable information is that Maas, with not more than 800 men, is lying at Tejeria, doing what the Mexican army is best at—nothing; and without the slightest intention of doing anything.

The battleships Louisiana and Michigan arrived last night to join Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger's fleet. The Minnesota preceded them shortly, and she, with Admiral Fletcher's flag up, has come inside the harbor. The Arkansas, the Vermont, the New Jersey, the New Hampshire, the South Carolina, the scout cruiser Chester, the mine depot ship San Francisco and the collier Orion had already reinforced the Florida and the Utah.

Swinging at anchor, the searchlights of this armada illuminated the city and every approach to it. The American force aloft and ashore is ample to cope with any martial emergency that Huerta's soldiers may endeavor to create.

SCENES IN MEXICO CITY, WHERE UPRISING AGAINST AMERICANS IS REPORTED



THE NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY

42,701 Men in Mexican Army; 5,800 Federals at Tampico

WASHINGTON, April 23.—According to an estimate from the War Department to-day, there are 42,701 Federal soldiers in Mexico. There are 5,800 at Tampico, whereas there were only 900 at Vera Cruz. They are distributed as follows:

CITY.	MEN.	CITY.	MEN.
Mexico City	6,000	Vera Cruz	900
Guadalajara	6,000	Libre	400
Tampico	5,800	Jadaja	300
Zacatecas	3,000	Orizaba	100
Mazatlan	3,000	Tehuacan	500
Lastilla	2,000	Ometepe	350
Guanajuata	2,886	Colima	300
Acapulco	1,550	Manisimillo	300
Victoria	1,500	Ixtla	300
Valles	1,400	Ayutla	50
Puebla	1,000	Tehuacan	64
Tampico	800	Gambon	59
Fresnillo	800	Uvero	25
Cavillo	500	Rincon	50
Puerto Morris	500	Conejo	80
Tula	700	Acahuac	75
Los Chances	400	Port Au Mexico	30
Tepec	800		

The story of what took place in the city yesterday and last night is soon told.

Sniping had continued at intervals throughout Tuesday night, although in the dark hours the city was comparatively quiet. Capt. William R. Rush of the Florida, commanding the forces on land, after consultation with Admiral Fletcher, blocked out the plan of a determined movement to the Cathedral plaza and other central points, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The movement began with the firing of several volleys in the general direction of the plaza, accompanied by five minutes of brisk machine-gun fire. This was intended to clear the streets and intimidate what guerrillas might remain on the roofs and in the windows.

Eleven hundred men, who had borne the brunt of the work Tuesday, were reinforced during the night by 600 marines from the Hancock, in from Tampico with the first advance base brigade of the corps. The marines, under Lieut.-Col. Wendell C. Neville, moved southward; the blue-jackets, under Lieutenant Commander Allen Buchanan of the Florida and Lieutenant Commander Arthur B. Keating of the Utah, moved westward.

At the Naval College, half a mile to the south of the Custom House, the first real resistance was met. From its roof and windows, and from the buildings around it, came a sharp rifle fire. The Americans could not reply to it, and scattered.

SHIPS SHELL NAVAL COLLEGE.

The Prairie, the Chester and the San Francisco opened with their five-inch guns and emptied the college. The attacking party reformed and advanced under the fire which continued. It quickly diminished, and the advance to the plaza was completed.

By 10 o'clock the plaza, the Cathedral, the military barracks, the City Hall, which fronts the plaza, and every other building of public character had been taken. As fast as each new block was entered, every house was searched. Wherever weapons were found they were confiscated, and if they bore evidence of having recently been used the men in the houses were made prisoners.

Most of the tenanted buildings were readily thrown open to the Americans. If doors were not unbarred promptly, they were smashed in. Rifles, revolvers, swords, weapons of every sort, were tossed from the windows. In the streets they were gathered up, to be thrown into the harbor.

Dead Mexicans lay in every street in the center of the city. Nearly 300 bodies were found altogether when the policing of the city began.

Wounded natives by the score were found in doorways and out-of-the-way corners, where they had sought refuge. These were taken to the San Sebastian Hospital.

Virtually all resistance ceased after the first hour of the advance. The rest was won easily. Late in the afternoon shops and restaurants began to reopen, and the life of the city took on again something of its normal aspect. To-day Vera Cruz will probably remain almost her sleepy self.

To-day the only Mexican flag in sight is that which still floats over the Fort San Juan de Ulloa. A Mexican garrison of about 400, and as many prisoners are housed in the fortress. The commandant, warned yesterday to be on his good behavior, has promised to evacuate Monday.

Albert W. Kimber, paymaster of the British cruiser Essex, was wounded aboard his ship by a sniper ashore. The Essex's men cheered the Americans enthusiastically as they went in to land yesterday.

MEXICANS HERE WILL ASK CARNEGIE TO BRING PEACE

Huerta's Appointee to Paris
Says They Want to Pre-
vent Bloodshed.

"The Mexican government will sue for peace in two or three months and why not arrange peace terms now and have bloodshed?" asked Dr. Emeterio de la Garza, Huerta's appointee to the Mexican Consul-Generalship in Paris, as he faced half a dozen of his countrymen in his rooms at the Waldorf this morning. They had gathered to discuss a way to end the threatening trouble between the United States and their own country immediately.

It was finally decided that the influence of Andrew Carnegie and other disinterested advocates of peace should be sought and that the Mexicans in New York should repeat their offer to Huerta and Mexico in any way should peace measures prove futile.

Huerta carefully kept even his Ministers and advisors in the dark regarding the action of the United States until three days after the fleet sailed from New York last week, according to Dr. de la Garza, who said that Huerta could never be the real President of Mexico. To prove his assertion about the Ministers he showed a telegram from Lopez Portillo, Minister of State in Huerta's Cabinet.

The telegram answered an offer of New York Mexicans to enlist or otherwise aid their country in the event of intervention. It said:

"The Government appreciates your patriotic offer and thanks you and the other Mexicans, but we do not believe that there exists to-day even a threat of invasion."

This was sent after the dailies of the United States had been discussing the possibility of invasion for three days.

"This is worse than war—it is a gross blunder," said Dr. de la Garza to a reporter. "It is not between two nations, but between two governments. Huerta does not represent Mexico, nor can he ever be the real head of the Mexican nation, but if the United States invades our country every Mexican will forget his dislike of Huerta and rally to the flag, fighting to support an intolerable despot."

"Neither Huerta, Carranza, nor Villa will ever be the real ruler of Mexico. Such a leader must arise from other than internal strife, for a person satisfying one section of our country will not satisfy another. A war with the United States probably would bring about the rise of a national leader, but that would be the only service it could perform."

Three months from now Huerta will probably be suing for peace, but the warfare will not end for fifteen years if the United States tries to establish a preposterous guerrilla fighting will follow and thousands upon thousands of Yankee soldiers will die.

12 Dead, 50 Wounded In Vera Cruz Fighting

Latest official lists of the killed and wounded on the American side in the fighting at Vera Cruz yesterday received this morning are as follows:

THE KILLED.
RUFUS EDWARD PERCY, private in the Marine Corps.
L. O. FRIED, ordinary seaman.
W. L. WATSON, ordinary seaman.
F. T. DELOWRY, seaman.
A. S. STEAM, seaman.
C. A. SMITH, seaman.
C. G. DEFABIE, gunner's mate, third class.
FRANK DEVORICK, seaman.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.
LIEUT. J. P. LANNON, ordnance officer of the battleship New Hampshire.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.
C. M. GUILLOAN, ordinary seaman.
M. FITZGERALD, Sergeant U. S. Marine Corps.
J. PEOPLES, private.
W. POKNOWSKI, ordinary seaman.
H. J. KAPLEN, ordinary seaman.
W. M. BASS, seaman.
C. L. NODDIE, ordinary seaman.
J. L. BENNETT, coxswain.
C. J. LEAHY, ordinary seaman.
C. D. CAMERON, ordinary seaman.
J. F. PLACE, seaman.
C. GIBBONS, electrician.

These, with the killed and wounded reported in Tuesday's fighting, make a total of twelve killed and fifty wounded.

JAPANESE PRESS RESERVED ON CRISIS; SPANISH FRIENDLY

TOKIO, Japan, April 23.—Most of the leading newspapers of Japan are moderate and reserved in their attitude regarding the Mexican situation. A few of the less responsible journals, however, to-day suggest that advantage should be taken of the present embarrassment of Washington to press the issues outstanding between Japan and the United States.

MADRID, April 23.—The leading newspapers of Spain have adopted a well balanced and even friendly attitude toward the United States in commenting on the Mexican situation.

El Liberal expresses the belief that Mexican independence will be respected by the United States, although Gen. Huerta brought intervention upon himself. It says it would be well for the United States to intervene also in the Mexican provinces where Venustiano Carranza and Francisco Villa exercise authority.

El Imparcial regards the Monroe Doctrine as now being modified to mean "America for the North Americans." It adds that the war with Mexico will end in the adoption of an imperialistic policy by the United States.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger published an inspired statement to-day, believed to emanate from the Japanese Embassy, declaring that though there is undoubtedly great sympathy in Japan for Mexico, that nation will keep its hands off, especially since President Wilson has held out the prospect of a settlement satisfactory to Japan.

CONCORD, N. H., April 23.—Rufus E. Percy, a member of the Marine Guard of the battleship Utah who was killed at Vera Cruz yesterday, was a resident of this city, where his mother and brother now live. Percy was twenty-three years old, enlisted in the marine corps in 1911.

MEXICANS VIOLATED FLAG OF TRUCE, SAYS ADMIRAL BADGER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—This statement was issued by the Navy Department to-day:
"A despatch from Rear-Admiral Badger received at 2:40 A. M. reports that a flag of truce was repeatedly violated by the Mexican Federals. It adds that there has been little firing since 11 A. M. Wednesday and that the city is under control."
Admiral Badger reported that he arrived at Vera Cruz at 5 A. M. April 23 and at 4 A. M. landed blue-jackets and marines from the Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey and South Carolina, totaling in all about 1,840 officers and men. These men co-operated with those already on shore, who numbered about 2,500.
At 8 A. M. the combined forces commenced "systematic advance through the city to quell resistance and restore order. There was a slight resistance, the Mexicans firing from windows, housetops and other shelters."

BADGER SENDS LINER AWAY WITH REFUGEES

Esperanza Will Take Americans to
Galveston and Return to
Receive More.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Rear-Admiral Badger reported to the Navy Department to-day from Vera Cruz that he was sending the Esperanza with about 400 refugees to Galveston, where they will be landed. The Esperanza will then return for more. Admiral Badger will charter the steamer Mexico City, and send her to Tampico to transport other refugees to Galveston, and the collier Cyclops also will be employed to carry refugees away from Tampico.

In transmitting this report the Admiral said it was his intention to send ships to Tampico to take off refugees. The number of American refugees to arrive at Galveston would average 2,000, he estimated.

The reference in Admiral Badger's despatch to the "courtesy and energy of the captains of the German and British cruisers" is explained in another despatch as meaning that the American ships were lying outside the river, about nine miles from the city of Tampico, and that the officers of the British and German cruisers volunteered to transport refugees to the American warships lying outside.

SHARP PAINS IN THE BACK

Point to Hidden
Kidney Trouble
Have you a
lame back, aching
day and night?
Do you feel a
sharp pain after
bending over?
When the kidneys
seem sore and the action
irregular,
Doan's Kidney
Pills, which
have cured
thousands.

A New York City Case
A. Scher, 124 E. 104th St., New York City, N. Y., says: "The pain in my back got so bad that I couldn't stoop to pick up anything from the floor. The kidney secretions burned in my passage. I didn't give the complaint much attention at first, but it got so bad I had to. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they fixed me up in good shape. This remedy acted quickly and brought fine results."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.